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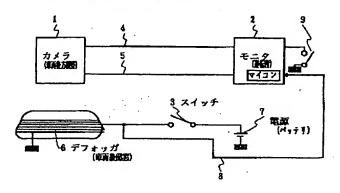
(54) 【発明の名称】 車両の後方確認装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】車両後部の映像を必要に応じて車室内のモニタ に映し出すことを目的とする。

【解決手段】車両後方の映像を車室内のモニタに表示する車両の後方確認装置において、車両の後部ウインドの 曇りを検出する検出手段と、該検出手段により後部ウインドの曇りを検出した時に前記モニタに車両の後方の映像を表示する表示制御手段とを設けたことを特徴とする 車両の後方確認装置。

本発明の第1実施例の構成を示す構成図



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 車両後方の映像を車室内のモニタに表示 する車両の後方確認装置において、

車両の後部ウインドの曇りを検出する検出手段と、

該検出手段により後部ウインドの曇りを検出した時に前 記モニタに車両の後方の映像を表示する表示制御手段と を設けたことを特徴とする車両の後方確認装置。

【請求項2】 前記検出手段は、前記後部ウインドを加 熱し曇りを除去するデフォッガ装置の動作状態を検出す ることを特徴とする請求項1記載の車両の後方確認装 置、

【請求項3】 前記検出手段は、前記後部ウインドの両 側に設けられた発光素子と受光素子とからなり、該後部 ウインドの曇りを該受光素子による該発光素子からの光 の受光光量で検出することを特徴とする請求項1記載の 車両の後方確認装置。

前記制御手段による車両後方の映像の表 【請求項4】 示時間を所定時間に規制するタイマ手段を備えたことを 特徴とする請求項1記載の車両の後方確認装置。

【請求項5】 前記タイマ手段は前記の曇りを除去する デフォッガ装置の動作時間を規制するデフォッガタイマ からの信号により動作させることを特徴とする請求項1 記載の車両の後方確認装置。

【請求項6】 前記車室内のモニタに前記デフォッガ装 置の動作状態を表示することを特徴とする請求項2又は 請求項5記載の車両の後方確認装置。

【請求項7】 車両後方の映像が表示されていないとき にも、前記デフォッガ装置の動作状態を表示することを 特徴とする請求項6記載の車両の後方確認装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、車両後方の映像を 車室内のモニタに表示する車両の後方確認装置に関す る.

[0002]

【従来の技術】最近では車両後部視界を確保するために テレビカメラを車両後部に設けて後部の状態をテレビ画 面の映像として表示する車両後方確認装置が開発されて いる。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかし、テレビ画面や 各種情報を表示する多目的モニタの一機能として実装さ れていることが多く、車両後方を確認するためには、運 転者が操作して画面を切り換える必要があった。

[0004]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、このような問 題を解決するために、車両後方の映像を車室内のモニター に表示する車両の後方確認装置において、車両の後部ウ インドの曇りを検出する検出手段と、該検出手段により 後部ウインドの曇りを検出した時に前記モニタに車両の 50 後方の映像を表示する表示制御手段とを設けたことを特 徴とする、

【0005】又、前記検出手段は、前記後部ウインドを 加熱し曇りを除去するデフォッガ装置の動作状態を検出 することを特徴とする。又、前記検出手段は、前記後部 ウインドの両側に設けられた発光素子と受光素子とから なり、該後部ウインドの曇りを該受光素子による該発光 素子からの光の受光光量で検出することを特徴とする。

【0006】又、前記制御手段による車両後方の映像の 10 表示時間を所定時間に規制するタイマ手段を備えたこと を特徴とする。又、前記タイマ手段は前記の曇りを除去 するデフォッガ装置の動作時間を規制するデフォッガタ イマからの信号により動作させることを特徴とする。 又、前記車室内のモニタに前記デフォッガ装置の動作状 態を表示することを特徴とする。

【0007】又、車両後方の映像が表示されていないと きにも、前記デフォッガ装置の動作状態を表示すること を特徴とする。

[0008]

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【実施例】以下、図面を用いて本発明の実施例を説明す る。図1は本発明の一実施例に於ける車両の後方確認装 置の構成を示した図で、1は車両後部に設けられたテレ ビカメラで車両後方の状態を撮影して電気的出力として 出力する。2は車両に搭載されたモニタでテレビカメラ 1からの信号を処理し、画像として表示するCRT、又 は液晶表示装置により構成され、図示しないがテレビ放 送画面やナビゲーション装置に於ける地図表示等が、ス イッチの操作により選択的に表示される。モニタ2内に は各種信号処理や制御を行うマイクロコンピュータ(マ 30 イコン)が内蔵されている。

【0009】3は車両後部ウインドのデフォッガ装置6 の電源スイッチで、運転者が手動によりデフォッガ装置 6を電源(バッテリ)7と接続又は非接続させる。4は カメラ1の撮影した映像信号をテレビ受信装置に伝送す るケーブルである。5はカメラ1とモニタ2の間で制御 信号等を交信する信号ケーブルでありケーブル4、5は バスによって構成することもできる。7は車両に搭載さ れたバッテリで、自動車の電気関係の電源となり、デフ オッガ装置6等に電源を供給する。8はデフォッガ装置 6の動作状態(電源供給状態)をモニタ2に伝送するた めの伝送ケーブルである。9はモニタ2ヘノ車両後部の 映像の表示を停止するためのスイッチで、モニタ2内の マイコンに、その状態が把握され、モニタ2の表示内容 が切換制御される。

【0010】次に動作について説明する。車内外の状況 によって後部ウインドガラスが曇って後部ウインドガラ スの曇りを除去するために運転者がデフォッガ装置6の 電源スイッチ3を接続状態としたとする。このスイッチ 3が接続状態となるとデフォッガ装置6の熱線に電流が 流れて後部ウインドガラスが適度に加熱されることによ

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り曇りが次第に除去される。デフォッガ装置6の動作状態はモニタ2のマイコンにも伝送されマイコンはケーブル5によってカメラ1を動作させると共に、カメラ1が撮影した画像信号をケーブル4から入力してモニタ2の表示画面に表示する。

【0011】又、モニタ2のマイコンは検出したデフォッガ装置6の動作状態をモニタ2の表示画面に文字又は記号で表示する。又、スイッチ9を切断状態にするとマイコンの動作によりモニタ2には車両後部の映像が表示されなくなり、又カメラ1の動作もモニタ2のマイコンにより停止させられる。尚、デフォッガ装置6の動作中の表示はデフォッガ装置6への給電が続いている(スイッチ3接続)限り、表示される。

【0012】以上のように第1実施例においては、後部ウインドガラスが曇りデフォッガ装置6を動作させるとモニタ2には車両後方の映像が映し出され、運転者が画面の切換操作を行うことが不要となる。次に本発明の第2の実施例について図2を用いて説明する。尚、図1に示した第1実施例と同様の構成に付いては同一の符号を付してその説明を省略する。

【0013】20は車両後部ウインドガラスの曇りを検出するセンサで、車両後部のウインドガラスの両側に設けられた発光ダイオードと光電素子(Cds)からなり、発光ダイオードの光電素子の受光光量により車両後部ウインドガラスの透過率を測定して、曇りを検出する。そして、このセンサ20の信号がモニタ2のマイコンに入力され、マイコンは図1に示した第1実施例と同様に車両後部の映像の表示制御を行う(曇り発生時車両後方の映像を表示)。尚、発光ダイオードと光電素子(Cds)からなるセンサ以外に、車室内外の温度、温30度等から曇りを検出する方法もある。

【0014】尚、本実施例では、曇りセンサ20により 曇りが検出された時にはデフォッガ装置6のスイッチ3 が接続状態となるように構成されている。又、スイッチ 3はリレー、トランジスタ等により構成され手動操作及 び外部からの制御信号により切り換えられるようになっ ている。以上のように第2実施例においても、後部ウイ ンドガラスが曇った時は自動的にモニタ2に車両後方の 映像が映し出され、運転者が画面の切換操作を行うこと が不要となる。

【0015】又、モニタ2にデフォッガ装置6の状態を表示するため、デフォッガ装置6の状態を示す信号を常時伝送するための伝送ケーブル8がモニタ2とデフォッガ装置6間に設定されており、デフォッガ装置6の動作状態は文字又は記号によりモニタ2の画面に表示される。次に本発明の第3の実施例について図3を用いて説明する。尚、図1に示した第1実施例と同様の構成に付いては同一の符号を付してその説明を省略する。

【0016】30は所定の時間を計測するタイマで、ス イッチ3が投入されデフォッガ装置6が動作してから所 50 定の時間経過すれば、デフォッガ装置6の動作状態を示す信号のモニタ2への伝送を遮断する。そして、その時間は略スイッチ3が投入されデフォッガ装置6で後部ウインドガラスの曇りが除去される時間に予め設定されている。従って、本実施例によれば、車両後方の映像が不必要になった時(後部ウインドガラスの曇りが除去された時)、自動的にモニタ2の映像が他の映像に切り換わり、画像の切り換え操作が不要となる。尚、タイマ30はスイッチ3を非接続状態にすると初期状態となり再びスイッチ3を接続した時にはタイマ動作を開始する。又、モニタ2のマイコンはタイマ30が動作している間はデフォッガ装置6の動作状態を文字又は記号によりモ

【0017】次に本発明の第4の実施例について図4を 用いて説明する。尚、図1に示した第1実施例と同様の 構成に付いては同一の符号を付してその説明を省略す る。40はデフォッガ装置6の動作時間を設定するタイ マで、デフォッガ装置6を起動するためのスイッチ41 が接続状態となった時から所定の時間経過すると非接続 状態に戻るスイッチ回路(リレー、トランジスタ、時定 数回路等により構成される)から構成されている。

ニタ2の画面に表示する.

【0018】従って、スイッチ3を接続状態とするとデフォッガ装置6が動作すると共にモニタ2に車両後部の映像が映し出される。そして、時間が経過しタイマ40によりデフォッガ装置6が停止すると、モニタ2のマイコンにも、その状態が伝送され、モニタ2のマイコンによってモニタ2の画面が切り換わり、カメラ1も停止する。尚、第4の実施例においてもタイマ40が動作している間はデフォッガ装置6の動作状態を文字又は記号によりモニタ2の画面に表示する。

【0019】以上のように本実施例によれば、車両後方の映像の必要性に応じて自動的にモニタ2の映像も切り換わる。又、デフォッガ装置6のタイマ40を利用しているので、構成を簡単にできる。尚、必要に応じて遅延回路等を用い、映像の切り換えタイミングをデフォッガ装置6の動作タイミングと異ならせることも可能である。

[0020]

【発明の効果】以上詳細に説明したように本発明におい 40 ては、車両後部の映像を必要に応じて自動的にモニタに 映し出すことができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の第1実施例の構成を示す構成図

【図2】本発明の第2実施例の構成を示す構成図

【図3】本発明の第3実施例の構成を示す構成図

【図4】本発明の第4実施例の構成を示す構成図 【符号の説明】

1・・・・・・カメラ

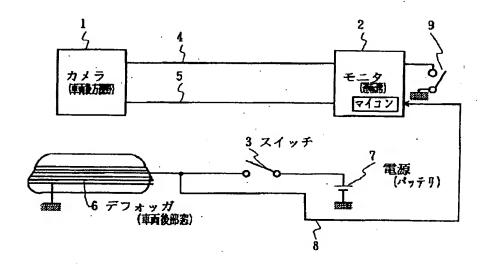
2・・・・・・テレビ受信装置及び表示装置

3・・・・・・スイッチ

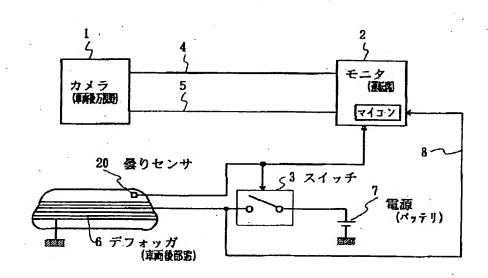
6 6・・・・・・デフォッガ 7・・・・・・ 雲瀬

【図1】

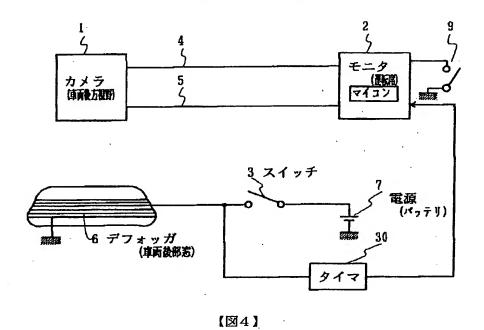
本発明の第1実施例の構成を示す構成図



【図2】 本発明の第2実施例の構成を示す構成図

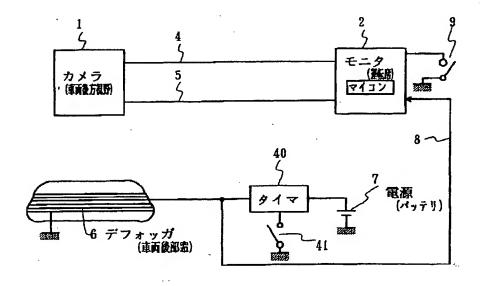


【図3】 本発明の第3実施例の構成を示す構成図



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本発明の第4実施例の構成を示す構成図



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(71)Applicant: FUJITSU TEN LTD

(22)Date of filing:

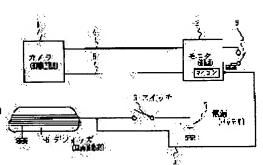
02.02.1996

(72)Inventor: KAMIOKA SHOJI

(54) VEHICULAR REAR CONFIRMATION DEVICE

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To automatically copy the image of the vehicular rear on a monitor as required by displaying the image of the vehicular rear on the monitor by a display control means when the blur on the rear window is detected using a detecting means. SOLUTION: When a rear window glass is blur, the blur is removed by making connection of the power source switch 3 of a defogger 6. The state of such motion is transmitted to the microcomputer of a monitor 2 and a camera 1 is actuated by a cable 5, while the image signal is inputted from the cable 4 and displayed on a display screen of the monitor 2 in letters or symbols. By cutting off a switch 9, the vehicular rear image is not displayed on the monitor 2 any more by the action of the microcomputer and the action of the camera 1 is also stopped by the microcomputer of the monitor 2. When the defogger 6 is actuated in such a manner, the image of the vehicular rear is copied on the monitor 2 and it is not necessary for the driver to switchover the image plane.



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

19.01.1998

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13.03.2001

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[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

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- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.*** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Back check equipment of the car characterized by establishing a detection means to detect the cloudiness of the rear window of a car, and a display-control means to display the image behind a car on said monitor when this detection means detects the cloudiness of a rear window, in the back check equipment of the car which displays the image of car back on the monitor of the vehicle interior of a room.

[Claim 2] Said detection means is back check equipment of the car according to claim 1 characterized by detecting the operating state of the defogger equipment from which said rear window is heated and cloudiness is removed.

[Claim 3] Said detection means is back check equipment of the car according to claim 1 characterized by consisting of the light emitting device and photo detector which were prepared in the both sides of said rear window, and detecting the cloudiness of this rear window with the light-receiving quantity of light of the light from this light emitting device by this

[Claim 4] Back check equipment of the car according to claim 1 characterized by having a timer means to regulate the display time of the image of the car back by said control means to predetermined time.

[Claim 5] Said timer means is back check equipment of the car according to claim 1 characterized by making it operate with the signal from the defogger timer which regulates the operating time of the defogger equipment from which the aforementioned cloudiness is removed.

[Claim 6] Back check equipment of the car according to claim 2 or 5 characterized by displaying the operating state of said defogger equipment on the monitor of said vehicle interior of a room.

[Claim 7] Back check equipment of the car according to claim 6 characterized by displaying the operating state of said defogger equipment also when the image of car back is not displayed.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the back check equipment of the car which displays the image of car back on the monitor of the vehicle interior of a room.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Recently, in order to secure a car posterior part field of view, the car back check equipment which prepares a television camera in a car posterior part, and displays a hind condition as an image of a television screen is developed.

[00031

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, it was mounted in many cases as one function of the multiple-purpose monitor which displays a television screen and various information, and in order to check car back, the operator needed to operate it and the screen needed to be switched.

[0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem] This invention is characterized by establishing a detection means to detect the cloudiness of the rear window of a car, and a display-control means to display the image behind a car on said monitor when this detection means detects the cloudiness of a rear window in the back check equipment of the car which displays the image of car back on the monitor of the vehicle interior of a room, in order to solve such a problem.

[0005] Moreover, said detection means is characterized by detecting the operating state of the defogger equipment from which said rear window is heated and cloudiness is removed. Moreover, said detection means consists of the light emitting device and photo detector which were prepared in the both sides of said rear window, and is characterized by detecting the cloudiness of this rear window with the light-receiving quantity of light of the light from this light emitting device by this photo detector.

[0006] Moreover, it is characterized by having a timer means to regulate the display time of the image of the car back by said control means to predetermined time. Moreover, said timer means is characterized by making it operate with the signal from the defogger timer which regulates the operating time of the defogger equipment from which the aforementioned cloudiness is removed. Moreover, it is characterized by displaying the operating state of said defogger equipment on the monitor of said vehicle interior of a room.

[0007] Moreover, also when the image of car back is not displayed, it is characterized by displaying the operating state of said defogger equipment.

[8000]

[Example] Hereafter, the example of this invention is explained using a drawing. <u>Drawing 1</u> is drawing having shown the configuration of the back check equipment of the car in one example of this invention, and with the television camera prepared in the car posterior part, 1 photos the condition of car back and outputs it as an electrical output. Although 2 processes the signal from a television camera 1, is constituted by CRT displayed as an image, or the liquid crystal display and is not illustrated with the monitor carried in the car, the map display in a television broadcasting screen or navigation equipment etc. is alternatively displayed by actuation of a switch. In the monitor 2, the microcomputer (microcomputer) which performs various signal processing and control is built in.

[0009] 3 -- the electric power switch of the defogger equipment 6 of a car posterior part window -- it is -- an operator -- hand control -- defogger equipment 6 -- a power source (dc-battery) 7 and connection -- or it carries out connectionless. 4 is a cable which transmits the video signal which the camera 1 photoed to a television receiving set. 5 is a signal cable which communicates a control signal etc. between a camera 1 and a monitor 2, and a bus can also constitute cables 4 and 5. 7 is the dc-battery carried in the car, becomes the power source of the electric relation of an automobile, and supplies a power source to defogger equipment 6 grade. 8 is a transmission medium for transmitting the operating state (current supply condition) of defogger equipment 6 to a monitor 2. 9 is a switch for suspending the display of the image of a monitor 2 HENO car posterior part, the condition is grasped by the microcomputer in a monitor 2, and change-over control of the contents of a display of a monitor 2 is carried out.

[0010] Next, actuation is explained. In order for rear window glass to bloom cloudy and to remove the cloudiness of rear window glass according to the situation besides in the car, suppose that the operator made the connection condition the

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electric power switch 3 of defogger equipment 6. If this switch 3 will be in a connection condition, cloudiness will be gradually removed by a current's flowing to the heat ray of defogger equipment 6, and heating rear window glass moderately. By transmitting the operating state of defogger equipment 6 also to the microcomputer of a monitor 2, a microcomputer inputs the picture signal which the camera 1 photoed from a cable 4, and displays it on the display screen of a monitor 2 while it operates a camera 1 with a cable 5.

[0011] Moreover, the microcomputer of a monitor 2 expresses the operating state of the detected defogger equipment 6 to the display screen of a monitor 2 as an alphabetic character or a notation. Moreover, if a switch 9 is changed into a cutting condition, the image of a car posterior part will no longer be displayed on a monitor 2 by actuation of a microcomputer, and actuation of a camera 1 will also be stopped with the microcomputer of a monitor 2. in addition, as for the working display of defogger equipment 6, the electric supply to defogger equipment 6 continues (switch 3 connection) -- it is restricted and displayed.

[0012] As mentioned above, if rear window glass blooms cloudy in the 1st example and defogger equipment 6 is operated, the image of car back will project on a monitor 2, and it becomes unnecessary that an operator performs change-over actuation of a screen. Next, the 2nd example of this invention is explained using drawing 2. In addition, if attached to the same configuration as the 1st example shown in drawing 1, the same sign is attached and the explanation is omitted. [0013] 20 is the sensor which detects the cloudiness of car posterior part window glass, it consists of the light emitting diode and the photoelectric element (Cds) which were prepared in the both sides of the window glass of a car posterior part, measures the permeability of car posterior part window glass with the light-receiving quantity of light of the photoelectric element of light emitting diode, and detects cloudiness. And the signal of this sensor 20 is inputted into the microcomputer of a monitor 2, and a microcomputer performs the display control of the image of a car posterior part like the 1st example shown in drawing 1 (the image of car back is displayed at the time of cloudy generating). In addition, there is also a method of detecting cloudiness from the temperature outside the vehicle interior of a room, humidity, etc. in addition to the sensor which consists of light emitting diode and a photoelectric element (Cds).

[0014] In addition, when cloudiness is detected by the cloudy sensor 20, it consists of this examples so that the switch 3 of defogger equipment 6 may be in a connection condition. Moreover, a switch 3 is constituted by a relay, the transistor, etc. and is switched by manual operation and the control signal from the outside. As mentioned above, when rear window glass blooms cloudy also in the 2nd example, the image of car back projects on a monitor 2 automatically, and it becomes unnecessary that an operator performs change-over actuation of a screen.

[0015] Moreover, in order to display the condition of defogger equipment 6 on a monitor 2, the transmission medium 8 for always transmitting the signal which shows the condition of defogger equipment 6 is set up between a monitor 2 and defogger equipment 6, and the operating state of defogger equipment 6 is displayed on the screen of a monitor 2 with an alphabetic character or a notation. Next, the 3rd example of this invention is explained using drawing 3. In addition, if attached to the same configuration as the 1st example shown in drawing 1, the same sign is attached and the explanation is omitted.

[0016] 30 is the timer which measures predetermined time amount, and if predetermined carries out time amount progress after it switches on [3] and defogger equipment 6 operates, it will intercept transmission to the monitor 2 of a signal in which the operating state of defogger equipment 6 is shown. And the time amount is beforehand set as the time amount from which the abbreviation switch 3 is thrown in and the cloudiness of rear window glass is removed with defogger equipment 6. Therefore, according to this example, when the image of car back becomes unnecessary, automatically, the image of a monitor 2 switches to other images, and switch actuation of an image becomes unnecessary (when the cloudiness of rear window glass is removed). In addition, a timer 30 starts timer actuation, when the switch 3 was changed into the connectionless condition, it will be in an initial state and a switch 3 is connected again. Moreover, the microcomputer of a monitor 2 displays the operating state of defogger equipment 6 on the screen of a monitor 2 with an alphabetic character or a notation, while the timer 30 is operating.

[0017] Next, the 4th example of this invention is explained using drawing 4. In addition, if attached to the same configuration as the 1st example shown in drawing 1, the same sign is attached and the explanation is omitted. 40 is the timer which sets up the operating time of defogger equipment 6, and when the switch 41 for starting defogger equipment 6 changes into a connection condition, if time amount progress is carried out, it is constituted from a switching circuit (constituted by a relay, a transistor, the time constant circuit, etc.) which is predetermined and which returns to a connectionless condition by from.

[0018] Therefore, if a switch 3 is made into a connection condition, while defogger equipment 6 will operate, the image of a car posterior part projects on a monitor 2. And if time amount passes and defogger equipment 6 stops with a timer 40, the condition is transmitted also to the microcomputer of a monitor 2, with the microcomputer of a monitor 2, the screen of a monitor 2 will switch and a camera 1 will also stop. In addition, while the timer 40 is operating also in the 4th example, the operating state of defogger equipment 6 is displayed on the screen of a monitor 2 with an alphabetic character or a notation. [0019] According to this example, according to the need for the image of car back, the image of a monitor 2 also switches automatically as mentioned above. Moreover, since the timer 40 of defogger equipment 6 is used, a configuration can be simplified. In addition, it is also possible to change the switch timing of an image with the timing of defogger equipment 6 of operation using a delay circuit etc. if needed.

[Effect of the Invention] As explained to the detail above, in this invention, the image of a car posterior part can be

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| automatically projected on a monitor if needed. |
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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

- [Drawing 1] The block diagram showing the configuration of the 1st example of this invention
- [Drawing 2] The block diagram showing the configuration of the 2nd example of this invention
- [Drawing 3] The block diagram showing the configuration of the 3rd example of this invention
- [Drawing 4] The block diagram showing the configuration of the 4th example of this invention

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Camera
- 2 A television receiving set and display
- 3 Switch
- 4 Video-signal circuit
- 5 Signal circuit
- 6 Defogger
- 7 Power source

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